UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/RES/984 (1995)
11 April 1995

# RESOLUTION 984 (1995)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3514th meeting,
on 11 April 1995

The Security Council,

Convinced that every effort must be made to avoid and avert the danger of nuclear war, to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, to facilitate international cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy with particular emphasis on the needs of developing countries, and reaffirming the crucial importance of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to these efforts,

Recognizing the legitimate interest of non-nuclear-weapon States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to receive security assurances,

Welcoming the fact that more than 170 States have become Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and stressing the desirability of universal adherence to it,

Reaffirming the need for all States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to comply fully with all their obligations,

Taking into consideration the legitimate concern of non-nuclear-weapon States that, in conjunction with their adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, further appropriate measures be undertaken to safeguard their security,

Considering that the present resolution constitutes a step in this direction,

Considering further that, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, any aggression with the use of nuclear weapons would endanger international peace and security,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the statements made by each of the nuclear-weapon States (S/1995/261, S/1995/262, S/1995/263, S/1995/264, S/1995/265), in which they give security assurances against the use of nuclear weapons to non-nuclear-weapon States that are Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

2. Recognizes the legitimate interest of non-nuclear-weapon States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to receive assurances that the Security Council, and above all its nuclear-weapon State permanent members, will act immediately in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, in the event that such States are the victim of an act of, or object of a threat of, aggression in which nuclear weapons are used;

3. Recognizes further that, in case of aggression with nuclear weapons or the threat of such aggression against a non-nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, any State may bring the matter immediately to the attention of the Security Council to enable the Council to take urgent action to provide assistance, in accordance with the Charter, to the State victim of an act of, or object of a threat of, such aggression; and recognizes also that the nuclear-weapon State permanent members of the Security Council will bring the matter immediately to the attention of the Council and seek Council action to provide, in accordance with the Charter, the necessary assistance to the State victim;

4. Notes the means available to it for assisting such a non-nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, including an investigation into the situation and appropriate measures to settle the dispute and restore international peace and security;

5. Invites Member States, individually or collectively, if any non-nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is a victim of an act of aggression with nuclear weapons, to take appropriate measures in response to a request from the victim for technical, medical, scientific or humanitarian assistance, and affirms its readiness to consider what measures are needed in this regard in the event of such an act of aggression;

6. Expresses its intention to recommend appropriate procedures, in response to any request from a non-nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons that is the victim of such an act of aggression, regarding compensation under international law from the aggressor for loss, damage or injury sustained as a result of the aggression;

7. Welcomes the intention expressed by certain States that they will provide or support immediate assistance, in accordance with the Charter, to any non-nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons that is a victim of an act of, or an object of a threat of, aggression in which nuclear weapons are used;

8. Urges all States, as provided for in Article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to pursue negotiations in good faith on

effective measures relating to nuclear disarmament and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control which remains a universal goal;

9. Reaffirms the inherent right, recognized under Article 51 of the Charter, of individual and collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security;

10. Underlines that the issues raised in this resolution remain of continuing concern to the Council.

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UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/RES/985 (1995)
13 April 1995

RESOLUTION 985 (1995)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3517th meeting,
on 13 April 1995

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 813 (1993) of 26 March 1993, 856 (1993) of 10 August 1993, 866 (1993) of 22 September 1993, 911 (1994) of 21 April 1994, 950 (1994) of 21 October 1994 and 972 (1995) of 13 January 1995,

Recalling also its resolution 788 (1992) of 19 November 1992, in which it decided, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, that all States shall, for the purpose of establishing peace and stability in Liberia, immediately implement a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Liberia until the Security Council decides otherwise, and in which it decided also that the embargo shall not apply to weapons and military equipment destined for the sole use of the peace-keeping forces of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in Liberia, subject to any review that may be required in conformity with the report of the Secretary-General,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General dated 24 February 1995 (S/1995/158) and 10 April 1995 (S/1995/279) on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL),

Deeply concerned that the cease-fire in Liberia has broken down, precluding the full deployment of UNOMIL and preventing UNOMIL from fully carrying out its mandate,

Noting with deep concern that in violation of resolution 788 (1992) arms continue to be imported into Liberia, exacerbating the conflict,

Welcoming the decision of ECOWAS to hold a summit of Heads of State in May 1995,

1. Decides to extend the mandate of UNOMIL until 30 June 1995;

2. Urges all Liberian parties to implement the Akosombo Agreement (S/1994/1174) and the Accra Agreement (S/1995/7) by re-establishing an effective cease-fire, promptly installing the Council of State, and taking concrete steps towards the implementation of the other provisions of the Agreements;

3. Encourages the ECOWAS States to promote implementation of the Akosombo and Accra Agreements, and to continue to do all in their power to facilitate a political settlement in Liberia;

4. Urges all States, and in particular all neighbouring States, to comply fully with the embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Liberia imposed by resolution 788 (1992), and to that end decides to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council, consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

(a) To seek from all States information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of the embargo imposed by paragraph 8 of resolution 788 (1992);

(b) To consider any information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the embargo, and in that context to make recommendations to the Council on ways of increasing the effectiveness of the embargo;

(c) To recommend appropriate measures in response to violations of the embargo imposed by paragraph 8 of resolution 788 (1992) and provide information on a regular basis to the Secretary-General for general distribution to Member States;

5. Expresses its appreciation to the Chairman of ECOWAS for his initiative in organizing a regional summit on Liberia and to the Government of Nigeria for agreeing to host it, and urges all parties to participate;

6. Demands once more that all factions in Liberia strictly respect the status of personnel of the ECOWAS Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) and UNOMIL, and those of organizations and personnel delivering humanitarian assistance throughout Liberia and further demands that these factions facilitate such deliveries and that they strictly abide by applicable rules of international humanitarian law;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council by 15 June 1995 on the situation in Liberia, including whether there is an effective cease-fire and whether UNOMIL can carry out its mandate, and on the status of contributions of financial and logistical resources from the international community in support of the troops participating in ECOMOG, and notes that the Council will consider the future of UNOMIL in the light of the Secretary-General's report;

8. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

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UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/RES/986 (1995)
14 April 1995

# RESOLUTION 986 (1995)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3519th meeting, on 14 April 1995

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions,

Concerned by the serious nutritional and health situation of the Iraqi population, and by the risk of a further deterioration in this situation,

Convinced of the need as a temporary measure to provide for the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people until the fulfilment by Iraq of the relevant Security Council resolutions, including notably resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, allows the Council to take further action with regard to the prohibitions referred to in resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, in accordance with the provisions of those resolutions,

Convinced also of the need for equitable distribution of humanitarian relief to all segments of the Iraqi population throughout the country,

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Authorizes States, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 3 (a), 3 (b) and 4 of resolution 661 (1990) and subsequent relevant resolutions, to permit the import of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq, including financial and other essential transactions directly relating thereto, sufficient to produce a sum not exceeding a total of one billion United States dollars every 90 days for the purposes set out in this resolution and subject to the following conditions:

(a) Approval by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), in order to ensure the transparency of each transaction and its conformity with the other provisions of this resolution, after submission of an application by the

State concerned, endorsed by the Government of Iraq, for each proposed purchase of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products, including details of the purchase price at fair market value, the export route, the opening of a letter of credit payable to the escrow account to be established by the Secretary-General for the purposes of this resolution, and of any other directly related financial or other essential transaction;

(b) Payment of the full amount of each purchase of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products directly by the purchaser in the State concerned into the escrow account to be established by the Secretary-General for the purposes of this resolution;

2. Authorizes Turkey, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 3 (a), 3 (b) and 4 of resolution 661 (1990) and the provisions of paragraph 1 above, to permit the import of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq sufficient, after the deduction of the percentage referred to in paragraph 8 (c) below for the Compensation Fund, to meet the pipeline tariff charges, verified as reasonable by the independent inspection agents referred to in paragraph 6 below, for the transport of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products through the Kirkuk-Yumurtalik pipeline in Turkey authorized by paragraph 1 above;

3. Decides that paragraphs 1 and 2 of this resolution shall come into force at 00.01 Eastern Standard Time on the day after the President of the Council has informed the members of the Council that he has received the report from the Secretary-General requested in paragraph 13 below, and shall remain in force for an initial period of 180 days unless the Council takes other relevant action with regard to the provisions of resolution 661 (1990);

4. Further decides to conduct a thorough review of all aspects of the implementation of this resolution 90 days after the entry into force of paragraph 1 above and again prior to the end of the initial 180 day period, on receipt of the reports referred to in paragraphs 11 and 12 below, and expresses its intention, prior to the end of the 180 day period, to consider favourably renewal of the provisions of this resolution, provided that the reports referred to in paragraphs 11 and 12 below indicate that those provisions are being satisfactorily implemented;

5. Further decides that the remaining paragraphs of this resolution shall come into force forthwith;

6. Directs the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to monitor the sale of petroleum and petroleum products to be exported by Iraq via the Kirkuk-Yumurtalik pipeline from Iraq to Turkey and from the Mina al-Bakr oil terminal, with the assistance of independent inspection agents appointed by the Secretary-General, who will keep the Committee informed of the amount of petroleum and petroleum products exported from Iraq after the date of entry into force of paragraph 1 of this resolution, and will verify that the purchase price of the petroleum and petroleum products is reasonable in the light of prevailing market conditions, and that, for the purposes of the arrangements set out in this resolution, the larger share of the petroleum and petroleum products is shipped via the Kirkuk-Yumurtalik pipeline and the remainder is exported from the Mina al-Bakr oil terminal;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to establish an escrow account for the purposes of this resolution, to appoint independent and certified public accountants to audit it, and to keep the Government of Iraq fully informed;

8. Decides that the funds in the escrow account shall be used to meet the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi population and for the following other purposes, and requests the Secretary-General to use the funds deposited in the escrow account:

(a) To finance the export to Iraq, in accordance with the procedures of the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), of medicine, health supplies, foodstuffs, and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs, as referred to in paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991) provided that:

(i) Each export of goods is at the request of the Government of Iraq;

(ii) Iraq effectively guarantees their equitable distribution, on the basis of a plan submitted to and approved by the Secretary-General, including a description of the goods to be purchased;

(iii) The Secretary-General receives authenticated confirmation that the exported goods concerned have arrived in Iraq;

(b) To complement, in view of the exceptional circumstances prevailing in the three Governorates mentioned below, the distribution by the Government of Iraq of goods imported under this resolution, in order to ensure an equitable distribution of humanitarian relief to all segments of the Iraqi population throughout the country, by providing between 130 million and 150 million United States dollars every 90 days to the United Nations Inter-Agency Humanitarian Programme operating within the sovereign territory of Iraq in the three northern Governorates of Dihouk, Arbil and Suleimaniyeh, except that if less than one billion United States dollars worth of petroleum or petroleum products is sold during any 90 day period, the Secretary-General may provide a proportionately smaller amount for this purpose;

(c) To transfer to the Compensation Fund the same percentage of the funds deposited in the escrow account as that decided by the Council in paragraph 2 of resolution 705 (1991) of 15 August 1991;

(d) To meet the costs to the United Nations of the independent inspection agents and the certified public accountants and the activities associated with implementation of this resolution;

(e) To meet the current operating costs of the Special Commission, pending subsequent payment in full of the costs of carrying out the tasks authorized by section C of resolution 687 (1991);

(f) To meet any reasonable expenses, other than expenses payable in Iraq, which are determined by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to be directly related to the export by Iraq of petroleum and petroleum products permitted under paragraph 1 above or to the export to Iraq, and activities

directly necessary therefor, of the parts and equipment permitted under paragraph 9 below;

(g) To make available up to 10 million United States dollars every 90 days from the funds deposited in the escrow account for the payments envisaged under paragraph 6 of resolution 778 (1992) of 2 October 1992;

9. Authorizes States to permit, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 661 (1990):

(a) The export to Iraq of the parts and equipment which are essential for the safe operation of the Kirkuk-Yumurtalik pipeline system in Iraq, subject to the prior approval by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) of each export contract;

(b) Activities directly necessary for the exports authorized under subparagraph (a) above, including financial transactions related thereto;

10. Decides that, since the costs of the exports and activities authorized under paragraph 9 above are precluded by paragraph 4 of resolution 661 (1990) and by paragraph 11 of resolution 778 (1991) from being met from funds frozen in accordance with those provisions, the cost of such exports and activities may, until funds begin to be paid into the escrow account established for the purposes of this resolution, and following approval in each case by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), exceptionally be financed by letters of credit, drawn against future oil sales the proceeds of which are to be deposited in the escrow account;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council 90 days after the date of entry into force of paragraph 1 above, and again prior to the end of the initial 180 day period, on the basis of observation by United Nations personnel in Iraq, and on the basis of consultations with the Government of Iraq, on whether Iraq has ensured the equitable distribution of medicine, health supplies, foodstuffs, and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs, financed in accordance with paragraph 8 (a) above, including in his reports any observations he may have on the adequacy of the revenues to meet Iraq's humanitarian needs, and on Iraq's capacity to export sufficient quantities of petroleum and petroleum products to produce the sum referred to in paragraph 1 above;

12. Requests the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), in close coordination with the Secretary-General, to develop expedited procedures as necessary to implement the arrangements in paragraphs 1, 2, 6, 8, 9 and 10 of this resolution and to report to the Council 90 days after the date of entry into force of paragraph 1 above and again prior to the end of the initial 180 day period on the implementation of those arrangements;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to take the actions necessary to ensure the effective implementation of this resolution, authorizes him to enter into any necessary arrangements or agreements, and requests him to report to the Council when he has done so;

14. Decides that petroleum and petroleum products subject to this resolution shall while under Iraqi title be immune from legal proceedings and not be subject to any form of attachment, garnishment or execution, and that all States shall take any steps that may be necessary under their respective domestic legal systems to assure this protection, and to ensure that the proceeds of the sale are not diverted from the purposes laid down in this resolution;

15. Affirms that the escrow account established for the purposes of this resolution enjoys the privileges and immunities of the United Nations;

16. Affirms that all persons appointed by the Secretary-General for the purpose of implementing this resolution enjoy privileges and immunities as experts on mission for the United Nations in accordance with the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, and requires the Government of Iraq to allow them full freedom of movement and all necessary facilities for the discharge of their duties in the implementation of this resolution;

17. Affirms that nothing in this resolution affects Iraq's duty scrupulously to adhere to all of its obligations concerning servicing and repayment of its foreign debt, in accordance with the appropriate international mechanisms;

18. Also affirms that nothing in this resolution should be construed as infringing the sovereignty or territorial integrity of Iraq;

19. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/RES/987 (1995)
19 April 1995

RESOLUTION 987 (1995)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3521st meeting,
on 19 April 1995

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions on the conflicts in the territory of the former Yugoslavia and reaffirming in this context its resolution 982 (1995) of 31 March 1995 and in particular its paragraphs 6 and 7,

Expressing its grave concern at the continued fighting in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina despite the agreements on a cease-fire and on the complete cessation of hostilities concluded on 23 and 31 December 1994 (S/1995/8), and deploring the violations of these agreements and of the ban imposed by its resolutions 781 (1992) of 9 October 1992 and 816 (1993) of 31 March 1993 by whomsoever committed,

Stressing the unacceptability of all attempts to resolve the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina by military means,

Noting once again the need for resumed negotiations aimed at an overall peaceful settlement of the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the basis of the acceptance of the Contact Group peace plan as a starting-point,

Gravely preoccupied at the recent attacks on the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) personnel in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and at the fatalities resulting therefrom, condemning in the strongest terms such unacceptable acts directed at members of peace-keeping forces and determined to obtain a strict respect of the status of United Nations personnel in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Reaffirming its determination to ensure the security of UNPROFOR and its freedom of movement for all its missions, and, to these ends, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Emphasizes once again the responsibility of the parties and others concerned in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the security and safety of UNPROFOR and, in this context, demands again that all parties and others concerned refrain from any act of intimidation or violence against UNPROFOR and its personnel;

2. Recalls its invitation to the Secretary-General, in this context, to submit proposals on any measures which could be taken to prevent attacks against UNPROFOR and its personnel and allow it to perform effectively its mission, and invites him to submit such proposals on an urgent basis;

3. Calls upon the Bosnian parties to agree to an extension of the agreements on a cease-fire and complete cessation of hostilities concluded on 23 and 31 December 1994 beyond 30 April 1995 and looks to all parties and all others concerned to cooperate fully with UNPROFOR in their implementation;

4. Urges all parties and others concerned to resume forthwith negotiations towards an overall peaceful settlement on the basis of the acceptance of the Contact Group peace plan as a starting-point;

5. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/RES/988 (1995)
21 April 1995

RESOLUTION 988 (1995)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3522nd meeting,
on 21 April 1995

The Security Council,

Recalling all its earlier relevant resolutions, and in particular resolution 943 (1994) of 23 September 1994 and resolution 970 (1995) of 12 January 1995,

Noting the measures taken by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), as described in the annex to the Secretary-General's letter of 31 March 1995 (S/1995/255) and in the annex to the Secretary-General's letter of 13 April 1995 (S/1995/302), to maintain the closure of the international border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all goods except foodstuffs, medical supplies and clothing for essential humanitarian needs, and noting that those measures were a necessary condition for the adoption of the present resolution,

Concerned, however, about reports suggesting that helicopter flights may have crossed the border between the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and noting that an investigation of those reports is being undertaken by the Mission of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia (ICFY),

Noting with satisfaction that the cooperation of the ICFY Mission with the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) continues to be good and stressing the importance of effective closure by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of the international border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and of further efforts by them to enhance the effectiveness of that closure, including by the prosecution of persons suspected of violating measures to that end and by sealing border crossing points as requested by the ICFY Mission,

Expressing appreciation for the work of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the ICFY and of the ICFY Mission to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro),

Noting that paragraph 9 of resolution 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992 remains in force,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Decides that the restrictions and other measures referred to in paragraph 1 of resolution 943 (1994) shall be suspended until 5 July 1995;

2. Confirms that commodities and products, including fuel beyond immediate needs for a flight or ferry voyage taking into account internationally recognized safety requirements, shall not be carried on flights and ferry services permitted in accordance with paragraph 1 above, except in accordance with the provisions of relevant resolutions and in conformity with the procedures of the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991; and that if a need is established for the supply of additional fuel for the operation of flights permitted in accordance with paragraph 1 above, the Committee established by resolution 721 (1991) shall consider such applications on a case-by-case basis;

3. Reminds States of the importance of strict enforcement of measures imposed under Chapter VII of the Charter and calls upon all States which allow flights or ferry services permitted in accordance with paragraph 1 above from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft to report to the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) on the controls adopted by them to implement such measures in earlier relevant resolutions;

4. Calls upon all States and others concerned to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and international borders of all States in the region;

5. Underlines the importance it attaches to the work of the ICFY Mission, expresses its concern that a shortage of resources hampers the effectiveness of that work, and requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council within 30 days of the adoption of the present resolution on measures to increase the effectiveness of the work of the ICFY Mission, including on the question of helicopter flights;

6. Requests Member States to make available the necessary resources so as to strengthen the ICFY Mission's capacity to carry out its tasks, and encourages the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to give additional support for the operation of the ICFY Mission;

7. Calls on the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to cooperate fully with the ICFY Mission, in particular in investigating alleged breaches of the closure of the border, whether by land or by air, between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and ensuring the continued closure of that border;

8. Stresses the importance it attaches to a thorough investigation of reports that helicopter flights may have crossed the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; calls upon the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to comply with their commitment to cooperate fully in that investigation; and requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the outcome of the investigation;

9. Reaffirms its decision that import to, export from and transshipment through the United Nations Protected Areas in the Republic of Croatia and those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, with the exception of essential humanitarian supplies including medical supplies and foodstuffs distributed by international humanitarian agencies, shall be permitted only with proper authorization from the Government of the Republic of Croatia or the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina respectively;

10. Encourages the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to reinstate the severance of international telecommunication links between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces which they instituted in August 1994;

11. Requests the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) to conclude urgently its elaboration of appropriate streamlined procedures and invites the Chairman of that Committee to report to the Security Council as soon as possible on the matter;

12. Also requests the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) to continue to give priority to its consideration of applications concerning legitimate humanitarian assistance, in particular applications from the International Committee of the Red Cross and from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other organizations in the United Nations system;

13. Requests that every 30 days and no fewer than ten days before the expiration of the period referred to in paragraph 1 above the Secretary-General submit to the Security Council for its review a report as to whether the Co-Chairmen of the ICFY Steering Committee, on the basis of information made available to them from the ICFY Mission and all other available sources deemed relevant by the ICFY Mission, certify that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) are implementing their decision to close the international border, on land and in the air, between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all goods, except foodstuffs, medical supplies and clothing for essential humanitarian needs, and are complying with the requirements of paragraph 3 of resolution 970 (1995) in respect of all shipments across the international border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; and inform the Council in his report if the Co-Chairmen of the ICFY Steering Committee have received substantiated evidence, from sources deemed relevant by the ICFY Mission, of substantial transshipments of goods, except foodstuffs, medical supplies and clothing for essential humanitarian needs, from the Federal

Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) through the Republic of Croatia to the areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces in violation of earlier relevant resolutions;

14. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council immediately if he has evidence, including from the Co-Chairmen of the ICFY Steering Committee, that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) are not implementing their decision to close the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

15. Decides that if at any time the Secretary-General reports that, from sources deemed relevant by the ICFY Mission, the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) are not implementing their decision to close the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina or that they are permitting substantial diversion of goods, except foodstuffs, medical supplies and clothing for essential humanitarian needs from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) through the Republic of Croatia to the areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces in violation of earlier relevant resolutions, the suspension of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 above shall terminate on the fifth working day following the report of the Secretary-General, unless the Security Council decides to the contrary;

16. Encourages the Co-Chairmen of the ICFY Steering Committee to ensure that the ICFY Mission keep the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) fully informed about the findings of the ICFY Mission;

17. Decides to keep the situation closely under review and to consider further steps with regard to measures applicable to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in the light of further progress in the situation;

18. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/RES/989 (1995)
24 April 1995

RESOLUTION 989 (1995)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3524th meeting,
on 24 April 1995

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994,

Having decided to consider the nominations for Judge of the International Tribunal for Rwanda received by the Secretary-General before 7 April 1995,

Establishes the following list of candidates in accordance with Article 12 of the Statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda:

Mr. Lennart ASPEGREN (Sweden)

Mr. Kevin HAUGH (Ireland)

Mr. Leity KAMA (Senegal)

Mr. T. H. KHAN (Bangladesh)

Mr. Wamalungwe MAINGA (Zambia)

Mr. Yakov A. OSTROVSKY (Russian Federation)

Mr. Navanethem PILLAY (South Africa)

Mr. Edilbert RAZAFINDRALAMBO (Madagascar)

Mr. William H. SEKULE (United Republic of Tanzania)

Ms. Anne Marie STOLTZ (Norway)

Mr. Jiri TOMAN (Czech Republic/Switzerland)

Mr. Lloyd G. WILLIAMS (Jamaica/Saint Kitts and Nevis)

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95-12145 (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/RES/990 (1995)
28 April 1995

RESOLUTION 990 (1995)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3527th meeting,
on 28 April 1995

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions on the conflicts in the territory of the former Yugoslavia and in particular resolutions 981 (1995) and 982 (1995) of 31 March 1995,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 18 April 1995 (S/1995/320),

Bearing in mind the importance of any information relevant to the implementation of all its previous resolutions being made available to the Secretary-General,

Reaffirming its determination to ensure the security and freedom of movement of personnel of United Nations peace-keeping operations in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and, to these ends, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General, and in particular approves the arrangements in paragraphs 11 to 28 for the implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia, which is known as UNCRO;

2. Decides to authorize the deployment of UNCRO as set out in paragraph 29 of the above-mentioned report;

3. Calls upon the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the local Serb authorities to cooperate fully with UNCRO in the implementation of its mandate;

4. Expresses its concern that an agreement on the status of forces and other personnel has not yet been signed, calls once again on the Government of

the Republic of Croatia to conclude expeditiously such an agreement, and requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council no later than 15 May 1995;

5. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

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**UNITED NATIONS** **S**

**Security Council**

Distr.
GENERAL

S/RES/991 (1995)
28 April 1995

RESOLUTION 991 (1995)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3528th meeting, on 28 April 1995

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions and the statements of its President on the question of El Salvador,

Having considered the Secretary-General's report of 24 March 1995 (S/1995/220),

Having also considered the report of the Director of the Human Rights Division of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) of 18 April 1995 (S/1995/281),

Recognizing with satisfaction that El Salvador has evolved from a country riven by conflict into a democratic and peaceful nation,

Paying tribute to those Member States which contributed personnel to the Mission,

Recalling the letters of the Secretary-General of 6 February 1995 (S/1995/143) and of the President of the Security Council of 17 February 1995 (S/1995/144),

1. Pays tribute to the accomplishments of ONUSAL, under the authority of the Secretary-General and his Special Representatives;

2. Welcomes the continued commitment of the Government and people of El Salvador to reconciliation, stabilization and development of political life in El Salvador;

3. Urges the Government of El Salvador, the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN) and all concerned in El Salvador to accelerate the pace of implementation of the Peace Accords and to work together to achieve fulfilment of outstanding commitments in order to ensure the irreversibility of the peace process;

4. Reiterates its call that States and international institutions continue to provide assistance to the Government and people of El Salvador as they consolidate the gains made in the peace process;

5. Affirms, in accordance with paragraph 8 of resolution 961 (1994), that the mandate of ONUSAL will terminate as of 30 April 1995.

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